

A Soldier's Diary of the Civil War.

By LYMAN S. WIDNEY, 34th III.

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Marching orders came May 23. A bel- riding in furious haste, with the informa-Marching orders came May 23. A brigade of the Sixteenth Corps has arrived from Kingston to garrisen the city. We had to wait until 5 p. m., to procure rations, then crossed to Rome, marched through the city and over the Etowah on a pontoon to the junction of two roads a mile and a half beyond, where we camped, it then being after nightfall.

May 29 we rejoined our brigade, find the large part of the same and one may of Co. I was killed and one man of Co. I was killed and one man of Co. D wanded by a superfection of the same and one may of Co. D wanded by a superfection of the same and one may of Co. D wanded by a superfection of the same and one may of Co. D wanded by a superfection of the same and one may of Co. D wanded by a superfection of the same and one may of Co. D wanded by a superfection of the same and one may of Co. D wanded by a superfection of the same and one may of Co. D wanded by a superfection of the same and t

it then being after nightfall.

We have learned that we are to rejoin the main army at Dallas, of which breastworks on the crest of a hill conference on the conference of the conference of the conference of the crest of

along as best they could.

We marched at 7 a. m., May 25; cross ed Euharlee Creek and followed obscure roads through valleys and along the beds of dried-up streams until we reached an other creek, at noon, when we halted two hours to allow the division train to close up. When we arrived within eight miles of Dallas we heard the dull booming of

Our course lay along the crest of a long range of hills, but at sunset we descende range of finis, but at sunset we descended into a valley, where the shades of night soon gathered over our path and rain be-gan to fall. We stumbled along at a small's pace, unable to see the man ahead, but following the sound of his footsteps, until, reaching a large field four miles from Dallas, we halted at 10 p. m. Rain continued to fall; we were all hungry and tired, and our suppers must be cooked. A rail fence a quarter of a mile away afforded fuel for bright fires, which soon gleamed from all portions of the field Supper disposed of, we lay down to rest, while kindly nature dispelled the clouds and rain and the stars came out and diffused a softened radiance over our slum bers, so typical, we thought, of Heaven's

NEW HOPE CHURCIL.

We marched at 6:30 a. m., May 26, and after going three miles we halted almost two hours, then marched back through our camp of last night and made a wide circuit for Dallas, where we arrived about 3 p. m. Passing through the town we halted just beyond it. Morgan's Brigade was out about a mile in our front skirmishing at a lively rate with the enemy. There were also occasional cannon shots. We learned that this movement on our part was a reconnoissance to discover the position of the enemy. We also learned that the cannonading we heard on the march yesterday was caused by an attack made by one of Hooker's Divisions on the made by one of Hooker's Divisions on the enemy at Dallas, and, after being rein-forced by two other divisions, a severe ac-tion resulted at New Hope Church, a short distance from Dallas, where the Confederates held their ground and in-flicted considerable loss upon our assaulting columns.

While waiting further orders many of our men found occasion to forage in the vicinity of our division, and fresh pork and mutton appeared in camp; but Gen. Davis very soon was apprised, and he sent out a patrol to gather in the foragers.

We spent the early portion of the night nights. in drawing three days' rations and carrying them a mile from the wagons to our

CLOSING A GAP IN OUR LINES.

A few straggling bullets reached our learned that it was the right of We soon learned that it was the right of appearing well satisfied to be let alone, pected to make night marches toward the Hooker's Corps heavily engaged, and that did not disturb us. there was a gap in our line extending from our left to Hooker's right. Our regiment was selected to close this gap, but it could not be done in daytime, as the enemy fronted it with a heavy line, but, happily for us, did not know the gap Our orders were to start at sunset, march parallel to the supposed line of the enemy as far as Hooker's right, and then return by the same route, distributing the regiment by companies to cover the entire interval. Gen. Davis sent his guide to pilot us, and at the appointed time we plunged into the heavy woods and underbrush and picked our way slowly and cautiously in the direction of the firing, which continued without intermission as it had the entire afternoon.

Darkness soon wrapped our path in al-most impenetrable gloom, and the firing ceased, so that now we had nothing to depend on but the judgment of our guide. Presently we came to a road and followed it a short distance, when the Colonel, riding ahead of the regiment with the guide, noticed a squad of armed men approaching, whom he hailed, but they turned and disappeared in the darkness without any reply. The Colonel then sent a man some distance ahead, and we followed, but had not proceeded very far when our man discovered a squad at the roadside and called out, "Boys, what regi-ment do you belong to?" "Fifty-seventh Ala.," was the reply. "All right," said our man, and turning he walked back to We knew then that we had encountered the enemy's pickets, and quick-ly turned to the left, following an obscure road which led we knew not where, Needless to say we walked hastily and silently believing we were widening the space be-tween us and the 57th Ala., but when we tween us and the 57th Ala., but when we came to a cabin nearly half a mile further on, and were informed by the occupants that there was a picket post within a hundred yards, we hardly knew whether to continue or not, but a little farther on we over our heads. This bombardament conversal of the continue of the contin dred yards, we hardly knew whether to continue or not, but a little farther on we object of our movement.

After waiting in Floorer's cannot be made in proper instructions until 9 a. m., May 28, we then proceeded to the fortifications where we daylight, and spent the night doing so daylight, and spent the night doing so remained nearly an hour exposed to the fire of a battery, which dropped a shell every few minutes in close proximity to Butterfield's men and ourselves. The whistle of bullets also helped to make winste of bullets also helped to make our situation interesting. We were not sorry to leave the works and plunge into the woods again. Proceeding a short distance in prolongation of Hooker's line, one of our companies was faced to the left and moved through the brush toward the enemy's line. A few yards only in that direction served to attract the enemy's benevolent face and gentle manner have pickets and draw their fire, as evidenced of rank, showing effects of exposure to all kinds of weather, a kindly, benevolent face and gentle manner have pickets and draw their fire, as evidenced on the structure of the lay of the ground and often addressing them with the book I will send you an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is posure to all kinds of weather, a kindly, benevolent face and gentle manner have nickets and draw their fire, as evidenced or a familiar figure moving quietly along the spent a lifetime in learning. It is a way words of inquiry or encouragement.

A faded uniform of plain blue, without test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is posure to all kinds of weather, a kindly, benevolent face and gentle manner have nickets and draw their fire, as evidenced to attract the enemy's benevolent face and gentle manner have nickets and draw their fire as evidenced to attract the enemy's benevolent face and gentle manner have nickets and draw their fire as evidenced to attract the enemy's line. benevoient face and gentle manner have maker. But I have furnished my chemical the affectionate endearment our "Pap and was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All durbance of the company was stationed in succession until we reached the affectionate condearment our "Pap the affectionate condearme

dispelled by the arrival of Gen. Dodge, tion that the enemy had already occupied the works we had just vacated on the right and was advancing in force with Our brigade was immediately thrown Four Years' Service at the Front

into a hollow square to resist cavalry, while the troops and teams ahead of us continue on toward the left. As the expected attack did not occur, our brigade soon after moved off in the same direchalted for supper in a deep ravine in rear of the Twenty-third Corps.

(WINNER OF 37TH PRIZE,)JACKSON, O.

At night we moved out to the front to relieve a brigade of that corps which moved off still farther to the left. We occupied a second line of intrenchments, but so close to the enemy that we had to keep under cover. It was almost midnight in Co. K, 36th Ohio. Our company went when we settled down in our new posi- to Marietta, where we went into camp at



"A FAMILIAR FIGURE MOVING QUIETLY ALONG THE REAR OF THEIR SKIRMISH-LINE.

of musketry and the crash of cannon on continued all night, but did not again dis our right extending almost to our front turb our slumber. which brought us to our feet, and with arms ready we waited for the attack, but the uprour subsided and we lay down only o be startled soon after by a similar out break on our left. This was repeated several times during the night, depriving us of much needed sleep which had also been denied us during the previous two

ing a broadside from the battery in front of the Cumberland is kept as close to the of us. Looking through a glass, we could enemy in the center as it is possible to do camp from the front, and one man was see the cannon grinning viciously in the without assaulting his works, so long as wounded. At 9 a. m., May 27, our bri-cmbrasures of the fort. We could also see wounded. At 9 a. m., May 24, our one gade moved out and took position on the left of the division, with our regiment on the left of the brigade. At noon heavy muskerry and artillery firing began, apparently two or three miles to our left. We could also see with the naked eye the Confederates throwing up the fresh yellow earth into long rifle pits for infantry or redoubts for artillery, a proceeding we made no attempt to interrupt, and the Confederates, which was the right of the Chiparently two or three miles to our left. We could also see with the naked eye the Confederates in an assunit at any moment. The Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Confederates, which was the right of the order to the or

us, but no firing occurred. During the crowd right up to them. So it happens quiet that prevailed we improved the time that when bullets are not buzzing about

Night brought a repetition of sudden outbreaks of musketry and artillery at various portions of our line, and caused us to form our lines repeatedly, with the result that sleep was effectually driven from our ranks. At one time it appeared as if every cannon and musket on the feature was a significant to apply the necessary pressure to determine the presence of the enemy and the strength of his lines.

(To be continued.)

PICKET SHOTS every cannon and musket on the front of both armles was in a state of eruption. These disturbances during two nights were caused by an effort on our part to extend our left, under cover of darkness,

and an effort by the enemy to prevent such a movement, the object of which is to reach the enemy's line of supplies. The opposing lines are so close together Bickerdyke, whom he considers one of the that any change is instantly detected.

Before daybreak, May 31, our regiment that a subscription for a monument to her was sent to the skirmish line to relieve two would receive contributions from every regiments, which required an extension of man who served in the Western Army. The Confederate skirmishers were not

aggressive, so there was but little muskerry firing. After noon the battery which had excited our apprehension, but hitherto had remained silent, suddenly opened on the camp of our brigade, and soon drove our men into their works for protection, but not before one man had been killed and three wounded—not to mention the destruction of Col. Mitchell's mess-chest and the knocking of a brass horn of the 113th Ohio into "smithereens." Our regiment enjoyed the rather nove experience of watching the bombardmen of its own campground from the enemy discovered another road leading to the left, which led us into eur own lines. Reporting to Gen. Hooker, he directed us to wait for daylight before attempting to establish the picket line, which was the tinued about an hour, during which time of our movement.

was the cative of the continued progress of flanking operation.

treme quiet.

"PAP" THOMAS.

Our skirmishers are accustomed to a

m our vicinity. In this manner each company was stationed in succession until we reached the left of our division. All during the day there was continual skirmishing from one end of our line to the other interspersed with occasional duels between opposing batteries.

When darkness had settled down and firing had subsided, our regiment received an order to withdraw quietly from the line we had established with so much difficulty. It became my duty to visit the companies in succession and inform them of the order and the manner of withdrawal. It was no small task to find each company, concealed as it was in the brush and darkness, for it was essential that the enemy's pickets should not be alarming the cautious, stern, unyielding, unconquerable warrior, the "Rock of Chickamauga," Maj. Gen. Thomas.

June 1 we rejoined the brigade in the rear, where it had halted to rest and draw rations, a little more than a mile from the front. We were ordered to take a position further to the left, and it was evident that a flanking movement was in progress. In fact, the heavy firing last evening was caused by McPherson's movement was in progress. In fact, the heavy firing last evening was caused by McPherson's movement was in progress. In fact, the heavy firing last evening was caused by McPherson's movement was in progress. In fact, the heavy firing last evening was caused by McPherson's movement was in progress. In fact, the heavy firing last was how were cared. When it the cautious, stern, unyielding, unconquerable to warrior, the "Rock of Chickamauga," My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. I bring back the wish was between two between two sweak each of take a position further to take a position further to the left, and it was every mover that a flanking movement was in progress. In fact, the heavy firing last w

SHERMAN'S FLANKING TACTICS. June 3, long before the break of day, Co. A was aroused and sent out to the

mights.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

May 30 we remained inactive all day, but in momentary expectation of receiving the fore our eyes. It appears that our Army lid not disturb us. enemy's communications, avoiding in-One of our batteries was planted near trenchments, while we are expected to in writing letters to home folks, not know-ing when we might have another oppor-tunity.

our ears, we are considered out of posi-tion and immediately we are pushed for-ward to apply the necessary pressure to

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

MONUMENT TO MOTHER BICKERDYKE. Wm. B. George, Columbus, O., is an en-thusiastic admirer of the late 'Mother noblest women that ever lived. He thinks and that such a one ought to be built, grander than anything else in the country.

TWO UNIQUE RELICS. J. M. Sands, son of J. P. Sands, Co. K. 97th 19., Naylor, Mo., has a foot-rule made from wood taken from the rebei ram, "Tennessee," also a copy of a newspaper printed on wall paper by the sol-diers. It was given him by his grand-father, Chaplain Wm. N. Middleton.

SCATTERING. Henry Lewis, Hickory, Va., writes that he served in both the Twenty-fifth and Ninth Corps. He would like some mem-

Comrade J. W. Henderson, Sergeant Co. G. Sth N. J., Box 2, Millville, N. J., writes that the large bird which Comrade Hill states alighted between the lines at Hatcher's Run, was a large wild torkey gobbler. It took refuge in front of the works of the 5th N. J., and was emptured by some of the men of that regiment.

ber of these organizations to write their

You Need.

Please write a postal to know what I

tion a distance of four miles, when we BY ANDREW WYKLE, CO. K, 3CTH OHIO,

Piatt. From Camp Piatt we marched through mud and rain by way of Gauley We have learned that we are to rejoin the main army at Dallas, of which
fact we are glad, as we are fired of cowpaths. It is said that our commander,
Gen. Davis, begs of his superior officers
the privilege of leading his division
through the woods on "independent expedivisors" and we know from experience.

May 29 we rejoined our brigade, finding it near its former position, occupying and one man of Co. I was killed
and one of us passed that space a bullet al drill-house 1,200 feet long. We
want into camp, occupying the houses
sharpshooter. There was a narrow open
weather
want or officers
bridge, thence to Summerswille, and one of us passed that space a bullet al well works, and we soon noticed that when
one of us passed that space a bullet al
ways whistled by, so we closed the openling in the timber about the

scout on Birch Creek. The weather was bitter cold. We built great fires and lay between them, part of the boys watching and keeping the fires up while the others

Our company and Co. I took two men to Sutton, W. Va., where they were hanged. They had killed a 14-year-old lad who was employed as cook by one of our officers. The little fellow was sent to a house to get something to eat, and the women of the house directed him to the mendow, where the men were working. The villains cut the child's head off with their seythes.

The men of my company and Co. I were

detailed to dig the graves and build the scaffold for the wretches. I never heard men pray so hard as they did. They confessed their crime on the gallows. Alex McColm made a hangman's knot, and pulled the trap from under them.

From Sutton we returned to Summers

We next went to Lewisburg, W. Va. where occurred the first battle in which I took part. We walked across the moun-tains in cowpaths. It was hard work, and some of us became so tired that we hrew away part of our clothing. We went out from Lewisburg on a raid

to Jackson Depot, on the James River, where we tore up the railroad and had a and we would send them back with grap and consister. The troops on the right and the latter of the latter where we tore up the rainroad and and all little skirmish with the rebs. We re-turned to Lewisburg by way of White Sulphur Springs, Gen. Heth paid us a visit on May 23. His forces outnumbered ours three to one, but we whipped them ours three to one, but we whipped them in 30 minutes, and sent them hot-foot across the bridge over Greenbrier River.

They burned the bridge. We killed 40, wounded 100, captured 100 prisoners and four pieces of artillery. Our loss was 13 four pieces of artillery. Our loss was 13 the 18th Ky, were the lucky boys. We captured 500 prisoners on our way out. The General in command had his horse shot from under him. I was struck in the arkle by a spent ball. I hobbied along arkle by a spent ball. I hobbied along of my company four were killed and 14 wounded. The captured were our picket guards at the bridge. One of our boys, Wm Rice, whom we thought captured, came in after the battle, bringing with him two rebels. Those killed in our company were Thomas McD. Cole, Sylvanus Goff, S. J. Simmons and A. Downer.

We marched to Meadow Bluffs, where we stayed three weeks. We want on a

the first we had seen for a long time; they tasted like those that mother used to the fighting on the mountain.

dead soldiers, horses, mules, and burnt railrond cars. We followed the army to Buil Run, and there I fought my second battle on Aug. 30, 1862. I was detailed to help take 300 rebel prisoners to Alexide Aug. 30, 1862. I was detailed to belp take 300 rebel prisoners to Alexide Aug. 30, 1862. I was detailed to Meadow Bluffs, thence to Lynchburg

We next met the enemy at Frederick, to Lexington, Va. A doctor at Lexington Md., Sept. 12, 1862. We drove them back had said he would shoot the first Yankee to South Mountain on Sept. 14. Of my that he saw. Our regiment had ad-company seven were killed and 14 wound vanced guard some hundred yards, and the ed. My brother James was wounded. I doctor shot one of our men through the saw him fall. As I was going to him I heart. A lady told us who did the deed. heard a noise in the bushes, and looking the boys went to his house and found the closer saw that the laurel thicket was full doctor. He claimed to be a Union man, of rebels. I dropped behind a rock. Bull The guard brought him to the General's lets flew thick and fast all around me.
A minute later a regiment came up, and
the rebels retreated.

headquarters. The General sent him with
a guard back to the place where he had
shot our comrade. The woman was asked

I was on picket duty that night. After I got off duty I dropped down and was lying between two dead rebel soldiers. The uext day was Sept. 15. Wm. Rice made a cup of coffee. We were ordered to fall in. As we were standing at rest arms, he had his orders he had he had he had he had he had he had his orders he had his coffee in his hand, and was break-ing crackers in it, when he put his foot where we burned the depot and tore up on the lock of his gun. The weapon was discharged, blowing the top of his head off. I saw his cap go 10 feet in the air. Charleston the rebels charged down I never felt so had at any other time in on our cannon, cut the spokes of the car-

Il never felt so bad at any other time is all my life.

We marched for Antietam on Sept. 7.

1802. We had a fight there. While taking a bridge neroes Antietam Creek I saw a haversack shot from the side of Capt. Selby. I had never before heard such cannonading and muskerry. The bullets and shells filled the air. I saw Col. Clark fall, both legs shot off close to his hips. He died in a few minutes.

The same of the ringes and spiked the guns and set the wagons on fire. We were in the rear, and as we came up the shells were bursting. Several of our men were killed. That was the hardest raid I was ever on. We marched every day and night for a month, with scarcely anything to cat. We went to Meadow Bluffs, and from there to Clark fall, both legs shot off close to his birding our Fourth of July at our old campground. We went by boat to Park-

five weeks, then went to Cumberland; then to Clarksburg, W. Va., where we stayed for one night. I walked all the way from about two weeks, then marched through mud and rain to Weston; thence through Sutton back to Summersville, then to Gauley River by Gauley Bridge, thus to Camp Piatt, and on to Charleston. We where old John Brown was hanged. We camped on the Elk and Kanawha Rivers. Went to Winchester. I was captured July We remained here till February, 1863. We went from here to Fort Bonelson, just as the rebels were leaving. We stopped taken to an island close to Winchester, one day, and then went on to Nashville. We cannoed here, and then went to Carthage. One night we went on a scout up Duck Creek. We captured several caynearly hing to right and the continued progress of our cative of the continued progress of our flanking operation.

NO MONEY WANTED.

NO MONEY WANTED.

Idea to a second up flanking operation.

The 12th Ill. came to relieve us after dark, as such changes can not be made in daylight, and spent the night doing so, owing to the necessity of preserving extreme quiet.

NO MONEY WANTED.

Simply Tell Me the Book

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Simply Tell Me the Creek. Wa captured several cavalety of a rebel spy, who captured a rebel spy, in cattle-cars, and carried to Danville.

We were then taken to Lynchburg. In cattle-cars, and carried to Danville.

We were then taken to Lynchburg. In cattle-cars, and carried to Danville.

We were then taken to Lynchburg. In cattle-cars, and carried to Danville.

We were then taken he had been in our camp the day before, and that he had all our officers' names and the number of our men. We made short work of him.

We next went to Murfreesbore; then wan. We agreed that if asked again, to

on the Tullahoma campaign. Next to go and work on the fort across the Dan Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863. We fought River. Next day 90 of us went. We the enemy and drave them from their plotted to capture their gans and escape breastworks. They spiked their cannon, at 3 o'clock p. m. Our plan was success-We followed them. The mud was so deep ful, and all but three got away. I and that we could not get our artillery over three others traveled by moon and star-the road. We proceeded on to Pond light, five nights. We were chased by Springs, Tenn., where we camped, We bloodhounds, We got into swamps, where the road. We proceeded on to be Springs, Tenn., where we camped.

were there when John Morgan made his raid through Ohio.

We soon went to Trenton Mountains, Tenn. There were many rattlesuakes there; we killed over a hundred. We next molasses. We were very hungry and they there; we killed over a hundred. We next went to Blue Springs, Tenn., in a valley between two mountains. The water was as blue as the sky. We soon left there, crossing the Tennessee River at the Nicka jack Caves. I went into the caves about a hundred yards. We next went to Lookout Mountain. We encountered a rebel picket post on the other side. Two of our men were wounded by their fire. The rebel army was very close. While on picket one morning just at daylight I saw a man crawling toward me on his hands and knees. He would raise his head at inter-

A FIGHTING REGIMENT

Vals, as though he were looking for a chance to shoat me. I shot at him. Our gume cracked together, but the jumped and ran. A company of solders came out to see what was the matter. I told them were well as the first many and ran. A company of solders came out to see what was the matter. I told them we were with me belonged to other regiments were ordered to march up the valley to Chickannauga. We marched all night, and when we reached Chickannauga there was fighting going on. Our regiment went (Winner of 37th Prizze.) Jackson, o.

I was born the 26th day of January, 1841. My brother and I wanted to enlist. My parents were opposed to it. We ran away from home, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, in Co. K. 36th Ohio. Our company went to Marietta, where we went into camp at "Camp Putnam." From Marietta our company went by boat to Parkersburg. There we remained six weeks.

From Parkersburg we went to Camp Piatt. From Camp Piatt we marched through mud and rain by ways of Gauler through mud and rain the morning through mud and rain through the charge the proper through the first and the charge the first and the first and the charge the proper through the proper throug



Prom a war-time tin-type

on a raid, then on to Staunton, and thence

From a present-day photograph. ANDREW WYKLE.

attacked us early. I never heard such been in the service for three years, 10 firing. It seemed to me that everything months, and 17 days. firing. It seemed to me that everything was being torn to pieces. The very earth [The 36th Ohio is one of the 300 fighttrembled. You could hardly see your hands for dust and smoke. We fought all Ring Lost During Civil War.

Ring Lost During Civil War.

Ring Lost During Civil War.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have
found a solid silver finger ring near Gravely Springs, Ala., on which was engraved
'M. L. Kurtz, Co. D. Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1861.' I would like to
hear from the owner.—J. C. WINFREX,
Olive Hill, Tenn.

B. Andrews: its fourth Colonel was Wen. day. The Confederates would charge us. on the left were driven back tim again. The rebels surrounded the Four-teenth Corps. Gen. Thomas was in com-mand. The rebels thought they had us. Antictam; its third Colonel was Ebenezer B. Andrews; its fourth Colonel was Wm. G. Jones, a West Point graduate and offier of the Regular Army; he was killed at Chickamauga. Its last Colonel was Hiram F. Duval, who was brevetted Brigadier General. The total enrollment was 1,540 four officers and 136 men were killed in ction or died of wounds,-Editor Nationa Tribune.] Gen. Albert W. Bishop. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your no

tice of the death of Gen. Albert W. Bish-The op, of Buffalo, N. Y., gave but part of his history as a soldier or civilian. At the breaking out of the civil war he was practicing law in La Crosse, Wis., and

We marched to Meadow Bluffs, where we stayed three weeks. We went on a raid across the Greenbrier River, in Monraid across the Greenbrier River, in Mon-roe County, W. Va. We drove Gen. Heth away from Unioatown. We then went into camp at Salt Sulphur Springs, where I was placed on guard at a house, in which an old man and two women were living. The women got our suppers and made some biscuits. Those biscuits were the first Disconting of the States service, when it was found that his commission from the Gernor of the State gave him the rank of Second Lieutenant. Just how or where the famous assault upon old Lookout. The cludded of the state gave him the rank of Second Lieutenant. Just how or where the mistake occurred was never known, the first we had seen for a long time; they tasted like those that mother used to make.

We returned to Meadow Bluffs by the Way of Blue Sulphur Springs, camping there one night. We remained at Meadow Bluffs for some time; then went down New River by way of Hawk's Next. We went as far as Gauler Bridge and then returned to Camp Piatt, where we took a boat for Parkersburg, camping in our field quarters of 1861. It was now July or August, 1862. As we came up the Ohio Samuel Hanna was drowned.

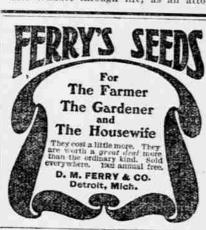
We remained at Parkersburg a few days, then went to Washington, D. C. At Warrenton Junction we found Gen. Pope and the Army of the Potonac. He took our regiment for his body-guard. I was detailed to stand guard at his head quarters, About 12 o'clock I heard muskery and cannon in the rear. We moved out that night in pursuit of Gen. Lee's army. The road was strewn with dead soldlers, horses, mules, and burnt failrond cars. We followed the army to the indeed was steady to the find the proposed of the propose

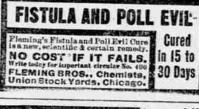
justice done him before they were mus tered, a majority would have refused to muster with the battery, for Bishop was a general favorite with them. A man of and dignified presence, a warm, sympathetic heart and in appearance the very

bean ideal of a soldier.

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His conduct through life, as an attor-









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